



# News Release

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Ag Chemical Usage  
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## North Dakota Fertilizer and Chemical Usage

North Dakota farm operators applied nitrogen to 43 percent of the soybean acres in 2006, according to the USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, North Dakota Field Office. Phosphate was applied to 42 percent of the soybean acres, and potash to 3 percent of the soybean acres. Comparison data for soybean acreage came from 2004. During 2004, nitrogen was applied to 64 percent of soybean acreage, phosphate 63 percent, and potash 11 percent.

During 2006, nitrogen was applied to 99 percent of the spring wheat acres. Phosphate was applied to 88 percent, potash 21 percent, and sulfur applications covered 11 percent. Comparison data for spring wheat acreage came from 2004. During 2004, nitrogen was applied to 98 percent of the spring wheat acreage, phosphate 86 percent and potash 27 percent. No data was available for sulfur applications for spring wheat acreage in 2004.

Nitrogen was applied to 92 percent of the durum wheat planted acreage in 2006. Phosphate was applied to 71 percent, potash to 7 percent and sulfur to 4 percent. Comparison data for durum wheat came from 2004. During 2004, nitrogen was applied to 95 percent of the durum wheat acreage, phosphate 70 percent, and potash 6 percent. No data was available for sulfur applications for durum wheat acreage in 2004.

Glyphosate iso. salt was the most commonly applied herbicide for soybeans in 2006, with 93 percent of the acreage covered. Chlorpyrifos, used on 27 percent of the soybean acreage, was the most popular insecticide. During 2004, Glyphosate was applied to 88 percent of the soybean acreage. No data was available for insecticide applications for soybean acreage in 2004.

Fenoxaprop-p-ethyl was the most commonly applied herbicide for spring wheat in 2006, with 45 percent of the acreage covered. Other herbicides used for spring wheat include MCPA, 2-ethylhexyl, Glyphosate iso. salt, Fluroxypyr 1-MHE applied to 44 percent, 37 percent, and 34 percent of the acreage, respectively. The fungicide Propiconazole was applied to 10 percent of the spring wheat acreage in 2006. During 2004, MCPA was applied to 60 percent of the spring wheat acreage, Fenoxaprop 49 percent, Bromoxynil octanoate 25 percent, and Bromoxynil 20 percent. Tebuconazole and Propiconazole, at 15 and 13 percent, respectively, were the most popular fungicides applied for spring wheat in 2004.

Glyphosate iso. salt was the most commonly used herbicide for durum wheat, covering 50 percent of the 2006 acreage. Other herbicides used were Fenoxaprop-p-ethyl at 43 percent, MCPA, 2-ethylhexyl at 37 percent, and 2,4-D, 2-EHE at 28 percent. During 2004, Fenoxaprop was the most commonly applied herbicide for durum wheat, covering 48 percent of the 2004 acreage. Other commonly used durum wheat herbicides used in 2004 were Glyphosate, MCPA, and 2,4-D applied to 46 percent, 45 percent, and 36 percent, respectively.

The agricultural chemical use estimates in this report refer to on-farm use of commercial fertilizers and pesticides on targeted crops for the 2006 crop year. The farmers operating the sampled fields were personally interviewed late in the growing season or after the farm operator had indicated that planned fertilizing and pesticide applications were completed.